

VICTORY OURS

Filipinos Driven Back and Thousands Killed.

OUR LOSSES SMALL.

Few Americans Killed, About 200 Wounded.

WE CAPTURE FIVE VILLAGES.

The Natives Had Planned the Attack.

OTIS REPORTS QUIET RESTORED.

Heavy Losses Inflicted by Dewey's Ships.

AGONCILLO OFF FOR CANADA.

Aguineldo's Secretary Arrested in Manila as a Spy.

High Praise for the Work of Our Land Forces—Army Ready to Repel Any Further Attacks—Filipinos Well Armed, but Poor Marksmen—The Fight Taught Them a Severe Lesson—Our Killed and Wounded—The News in Washington.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. MANILA, Feb. 5.—1:25 P. M.—The attack made by the Filipinos on the Americans last night has probably taught them a lesson that they will be long in forgetting, and it may result in a betterment of the anomalous situation caused by the delay of the American Senate in ratifying the treaty of peace.

This delay has undoubtedly had the effect of encouraging Aguinaldo and his supporters, whose agents in the United States have kept them well informed of the situation at Washington. The natives have also had an excellent opportunity of learning the difference in the fighting qualities of Spanish and American troops, and their enlightenment has been great.

HOW THE FIGHT WAS STARTED.

The fighting was not the result of any aggression on the part of the Americans, but was precipitated by the action of two native soldiers who refused to obey the order of a sentry who challenged their passage of his post. These two natives advanced to the outpost of the First Nebraska Regiment, who are stationed to the north-east of Manila. As they approached the sentry the latter ordered them to halt. They insolently refused to do so and continued to advance. The sentry again called upon them to halt, and, as they paid no attention to his order, he leveled his rifle and fired upon them. The action of the natives leads to the supposition that their refusal to obey the sentry was part of a preconcerted plan.

THE NEBRASKA REGIMENT FIRST ATTACKED.

No sooner had the sentry fired than the Filipinos who were occupying blockhouse



THE MAP SHOWS THE LOCATION OF THE FIVE PLACES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT: MALABON, SANTA MESA, SANTA ANA, SANTA RITA, AND MALATE.

No. 7 fired a gun, which was evidently a signal for an attack to be made on the Americans. The Nebraska regiment was encamped in the vicinity of the outpost where the shooting occurred, and it was

upon this regiment that the first attack was made.

Immediately after the firing of the signal gun the Filipinos moved against the Nebraska, but they were not prepared for the reception they got. They thought that they would take the Americans by surprise, but in this they were grievously disappointed, finding that the Americans were ready for any contingency.

FIRING SPREAD TO ALL THE OUTPOSTS.

The fighting spread on both sides until there was extensive firing going on at all the outposts. Our troops, who had been expecting trouble, were glad to have an opportunity to square accounts with the natives, whose insolence of late was becoming intolerable. They responded with alacrity and vigor to the fire of the Filipinos, which was heavy. The enemy occupied the trenches that they had been digging for some time past in plain view of the Americans, much to the disgust of the latter.

DEWEY GETS INTO THE FIGHT.

In the meantime Admiral Dewey had not been idle. During the night it was impossible for him to use shells, as his fire would have been as dangerous to the Americans as to the natives. He gave orders, however, that as soon as it was light enough to allow the positions of the enemy to be determined with accuracy the cruiser Charleston and the captured gunboat Calao should take a hand in the game.

At daybreak these two warships took up positions and opened fire on the enemy north of the city. Later the monitor Monadnock was ordered to attend to the Filipinos to the south of Manila. The positions of the enemy were accurately located, and the warships poured a heavy fire into them. It is reported that the losses of the natives by this bombardment were very heavy.

NATIVES DRIVEN BACK; WE TAKE FIVE VILLAGES.

The American land forces were also inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. This morning they commenced a vigorous advance all along the line. The enemy attempted to hold their positions, but the Americans would not be denied, and soon the natives were being pressed back in every direction. The Americans maintained steadily their advance, driving the enemy from and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro Macati, Santa Mesa and Loma.

OUTRAGEA QUELLED IN THE CITY.

While the fighting was proceeding in the vicinity of Manila there was great excitement among the residents of the city. The natives were wildly excited, and had it not been for the splendid police system established here by the Americans there would have been a general outbreak and looting. The police, however, kept a strong hand on the natives and prevented any very serious trouble.

There were several cases of natives attacking American soldiers in the streets. Three Tagalos who tried this game were shot and killed.

The native troops were well armed with Mauser and Remington rifles, but their shooting, as a rule, was ridiculously bad, while on the American side excellent practice was made.

WE HAD 200 WOUNDED—FEW KILLED.

It is estimated that about two hundred of our men were wounded. Only a very few were killed.

THOUSANDS OF FILIPINOS KILLED.

The engagement proved a veritable slaughter of Filipinos, thousands of them being killed. Gen. King's brigade charged upon a numerically strong force of the enemy, and, yelling wildly, drove them helter skelter into the Pasig River, where, in a frenzy of terror, they were drowned like rats.

FINE WORK BY OUR TROOPS.

The utter fearlessness of the American soldiers was never better demonstrated than in this engagement. They appeared to find delight in battle, and every man was glad to get into action.

The General commanding the American troops is also worthy of high praise for the manner in which he has dealt with the situation. The forces could scarcely have been better disposed to repel any attack that might have been made by the Filipinos. It is plain that though the attack was sudden it was fully expected, and every precaution had been taken to meet the contingency.

LIGHT FIRING CONTINUED YESTERDAY.

The firing continued through the night at occasional intervals. It was resumed this morning, but was in no way as heavy as it was at the beginning of the engagement. At noon the firing of the enemy slackened off, the Filipinos being apparently demoralized by the extremely heavy losses inflicted upon them.

The Americans are buoyantly elated over the punishment they have given the treacherous natives. They are fully equipped to meet any further call on them. It is thought that the enemy may rally again to night and make another attack under cover of darkness. If they do they will find the Americans not only ready but eager to meet them again.

There is considerable restlessness among the Filipinos at Cavite, below Manila, but thus far they have attempted no overt acts. The California batteries of heavy artillery

comprised part of the garrison of Cavite, and the force there is more than strong enough to suppress any revolt against authority.

AGUINALDO'S SECRETARY ARRESTED AS A SPY.

It was known to the American officers here that the private secretary of Aguinaldo was in the city seeking information that might benefit the Filipinos. But little check was put on his movements until the fighting occurred, when he was promptly arrested on the charge of being a spy. The outlook for him is bad, military justice being swift and certain.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

When our troops took the trenches that had been occupied by the natives they found many wounded in them. Over one hundred of these were taken to the American hospitals, where they were tenderly treated by the American doctors. Several hundred of the natives were captured and are now in the military prison here.

AMERICAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY A COMRADE.

A most unfortunate accident occurred during the firing. A sharpshooter within the American lines in some unaccountable way shot and killed Sergt. George Ren of the First Wyoming Infantry, while the latter was sitting at a window of the Second Reserve Hospital.

Lieut.-Col. George R. Colton of the First Nebraska Infantry was attacked by a native armed with a sword while he was riding in a carriage to the front. Col. Colton drew his revolver and killed his assailant.

Col. William C. Smith of the First Tennessee Infantry was attacked by apoplexy during the warmest part of the fighting and died before assistance could be given to him.

NATIVES HAD BEEN PREPARING FOR THE ATTACK.

It is evident that the natives had been preparing for some time for just such an attack as this one. In furtherance of their scheme last night they cut the telegraph wires, which for a time caused no little bother to the Americans. Most of the damage of this kind was in the city or in the immediate vicinity. The Signal Corps were compelled to work hard to repair the cut lines.

AT THE TIME OF SENDING THIS DISPATCH THE CITY OF MANILA IS PERFECTLY QUIET.

Among the seriously wounded is Lieut. Charles Hogan of the First California Infantry. Sergt. William Wael of the same regiment was also wounded, but his injury is slight.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Some of Those Killed or Wounded in the Battle with the Filipinos.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded:

Killed.

First Idaho Infantry.

Major EDWARD MC CONVILLE.

Corporal FRANK CALDWELL, Co. B.

First Nebraska Infantry.

Private EDWARD EGGEN, Co. C.

Private DAVID LEGGER, Co. I.

Private LEWIS L. BEGLER, Co. I.

Private CHARLES O. BALLINGER, Co. L.

First California Infantry.

Private I. I. DEWAR, Co. K.

First Colorado Infantry.

Private ELMER U. DORAN, Co. I.

First Wyoming Infantry.

Sergt. GEORGE ROGERS, shot by sharpshooter while sitting at hospital window.

Four unidentified men.

Sixth Artillery.

Private NAT GOODMAN.

First Tennessee Infantry.

Col. WILLIAM C. SMITH, died of apoplexy during the firing.

Wounded.

Third Artillery.

Lieut. ROBERT S. ABERNETHY.

First California Infantry.

Lieut. CHARLES HOGAN.

Sergt. WILLIAM WAE.

Private A. F. SCHERER, Co. G.

Private JOSEPH MAHER, Co. M.

officers as "Bob" Abernethy, was graduated at West Point in the class of 1883, having been appointed to the Academy from the State of Texas. He was appointed as an additional Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery on June 11, 1887. Although young, he was very tall and of large frame. He stood at the head of his class at West Point and was not only a popular but an unusually efficient officer.

Representative Lewis of Washington said tonight that Company A, First Washington Infantry, comes from the southwestern part of the State. It contains a number of men who were on their way to the Klondike when the war broke out and who enlisted with the Washington regiment.

Lieut. Irwin, who was wounded, is about 35 years old and was formerly in the lumber business. He is very popular with his men. Representative Lewis could not place Klein, Felt or Grech, also reported as wounded. C. Henson and Howard, two more of the wounded, are young men and both unmarried. McLean comes from Wisconsin, while Howard is a Southerner.

Borak, Idaho, Feb. 5.—Major Edward McConville, in command of the Second Battalion of Idaho Volunteers at Manila, who is among the killed, was born in Idaho, U. S. A., Jan. 25, 1840. He was educated at the University of Syracuse. On the breaking out of the civil war he went with the Twelfth New York Volunteers as a drummer boy. In 1863, when the time of the enlistment of the regiment expired, he re-enlisted in the Thirtieth New York Cavalry, and served with it until 1865, being mustered out as Second Lieutenant. He subsequently served eight years in the Twenty-first Infantry, being First Sergeant of Company G for seven years. When the Nez Percés war broke out, in 1877, he was placed in command of the Idaho Volunteers as Colonel. For four years prior to his appointment as Major of the Idaho Volunteers he was Colonel of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, of this State. In 1881 Major McConville was appointed by President Harrison Superintendent of the Indian Training School at Fort Tappan, which he held when he was appointed Major. Major McConville's home was in Lewiston, Nez Percés county. He was appointed a Major of the First Idaho Volunteers on May 18, 1888.

Little is known here of Corporal Frank Caldwell (killed), Ernest Scott (wounded) and George Hall (wounded) of Company B, or James C. Henson (wounded) of Company H. Caldwell are young men from Bathurst and Lewiston. Henson enlisted in Boise, Scott had no relatives in Idaho. He came to Lewiston about a year ago with a party from Ashland, Wis. He was 21 years old and was the eldest son of his family, of which he has four brothers and three sisters. His nearest relative is Simpson Henson of Idaho. Mr. George Hall, 25 years old, was born at Lincoln, Kan. His nearest relative is A. S. Hall of Sweet, Idaho. Ernest Scott was 21 years old and was born at Bridgeville, Canada. His nearest relative is Henry Scott of Ashland, Wis. Frank Caldwell was 34 years old. He was born in Chicago. His nearest relative is Anna Hanson of Chicago.

CHICKEN, Wyo., Feb. 5.—George Rogers, who was shot while sitting in a window of the hospital at Manila, was First Duty Sergeant of Company C, First Washington Infantry, and is a native of Buffalo. He was born in England twenty-eight years ago, and came to America in 1888. Until he enlisted he lived on the ranch of his uncle, Fred G. Hesse, near Buffalo. Rogers had some military training in the English volunteer service and was one of the best drill masters in the Wyoming Battalion. He was a well-educated, genial young fellow, six feet tall, an athlete and a fine horseman. His parents live in England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 5.—Private James Joseph Dewar (killed) of Company K, First California, was 20 years old and had been for several years in the United States Guard, being the brother-in-law of Second Lieut. C. W. Dewar, of Company K. He was born in San Jose, but his parents moved to San Francisco when he was a few months old. His father is dead, but his mother and brother live here. Both brothers were members of the National Guard, but their mother felt that she could spare only one of them, and Robert, the elder, remained at home. James did not enlist with the first lot, but went to Manila with twenty-five recruits that sailed on the Pennsylvania in June.

He has frequently written home, every mail bringing a letter. In fact, except the last, Young Dewar was fully six feet tall, and his mother, when told that he was reported killed, said that she would never believe it until she heard he was one of the first to get shot because of his unusual height. His mother was deeply affected by the news.

"Of course, I gave him up when he enlisted," she said, "but that makes it no easier to bear." Private Joseph Maher (wounded) was a National Guardsman for three years, and was reported in his company. He is a son of Joseph S. Maher, a hardware dealer in this city. He was a boxmaker by trade. He took a leading part in sporting matters. He has two brothers in the First California Regiment, and when he enlisted the name of the family at 23 Junior street in this city was broken up.

OWAH, Neb., Feb. 5.—James Pierce, who was wounded, was a merchant doing business in David City. He is a member of one of the first families in the State. He gave up his business to enlist.

HARRY HALL, who was wounded, was a hotel clerk in Hastings, Neb. He is a well-known lawyer at Lincoln, his father being a well-known lawyer. David Legger, who is numbered among the killed, was a lawyer. He was a Lieutenant in the State militia.

Sergt. O. T. Curtis, wounded, is from Ashland, and is a farmer. He was at one time a member of the Nebraska Legislature.

Charles Kewley, who was wounded, was a member of the Nebraska militia. He was a well-known lawyer at Lincoln, his father being a well-known lawyer. Charles O. Ballinger, who was killed, was the son of a prominent physician living at Beatrice.

Lewis Begler, another of the killed, had been employed as a clerk in Lincoln.

Edward Eggen was a young lawyer of Fremont, Neb., who was killed.

SENECA, Wash., Feb. 5.—First Lieut. Edward K. Erwin (wounded) of Company A, First Washington Volunteers, was born in Wisconsin 34 years ago and is a bookkeeper. He served several years as an officer in the Wisconsin National Guard. He removed to Seneca five years ago, and was employed as bookkeeper here for the Lewis Mining company.

Soon after his arrival here he entered the militia of this State, serving first in the cavalry. When the war broke out he was senior First Lieutenant of Battery A, artillery. The battery was mustered in as infantry, retaining its title, and Erwin retained his rank. He has a wife and one son residing here.

Private John Klein and James F. Grech of Company A, both of whom were wounded, enlisted at Tacoma and are not known here.

Private Oscar Howard, Company A, enlisted at San Francisco just previous to the departure of the regiment. Privates William E. Felt and Richard H. McLean are well-known young clerks.

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LONDON GETS THE SUN'S NEWS.

The First Information There of the Manila Fight—The Press Comment.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Strange as it may seem, no intimation of the battle at Manila reached the London public until after this (Monday) morning's papers were on the streets. Although the combat began on Saturday evening and there was lively fighting all night, the news-gathering agencies here were so slow that they were unable to get the slightest hint of events that occurred hours and hours before the Sunday morning journals. Indeed, but for THE SUN'S exclusive Manila despatch, which was cabled back here from New York, to-day's papers would have been almost destitute of details of the great fight.

The papers this morning contain long leaders on the situation. The Standard says that the boldness of the rebels in challenging the invaders at the very centre of their power at the place where their strongest naval and military resources are concentrated, is ominous. It is more than doubtful whether the lesson inflicted outside of Manila has been sufficient to produce the requisite moral effect or to enable the Americans to dispense with the necessity for a series of toilsome campaigns. Meanwhile, the Spaniards are claiming at Washington the fulfillment of the terms of the treaty, pointing out that they will treat directly with Aguinaldo if the Americans cannot secure the liberation of the Spanish prisoners.

The state of affairs in the archipelago must have an important bearing on the discussion of the treaty by the Senate. On the one hand the evident repugnance of the natives to American rule may intensify the opposition of those anti-imperialist Senators who believe that annexation is a mistake.

On the other hand, there may be some legislators who will be unwilling to yield to open violence what they might have been prepared to concede to pacific representations. It is conceivable that even if the treaty is ratified a rider affirming the general principle of autonomy for the islands will be appended, for the immediate duty before the United States is first to carry out their agreement with Spain, and, secondly, to restore order in the territories where they have destroyed Spanish influence, and it is difficult to suppose that they will refuse to face the consequences of the obligations thus incurred.

The Daily News says that the attack coincides with the show of weakness, both within and without the American legislature, on the subject of that part of the treaty which relates to thecession of the Philippine islands. It adds: "But the fact that American blood has been shed will, we imagine, secure the immediate passage of the treaty."

The Morning Post says that the white man's burden is not an empty phrase, and the fighting at Manila will give the United States a somewhat premature forecast of the responsibilities of empire. It will be interesting to see what effect the incident will have at Washington. The prompt and successful action of the troops of the United States will add fresh fuel to the fire of imperial sentiment in that country, but the little American party which has protracted the debate in the Senate so long is likely to see in this new sacrifice of life and money a further argument against the extension of the colonial policy. If a few waverers are induced to take that view, and if their vote compels the President to revise the third article of the treaty, the insurgents in the Philippines will have won a moral victory far greater in importance to the future of the islands than their present material defeat.

Continuing, the Post says: "We trust that this will not be the case, for we are convinced of the benefit of the United States Government at Manila, but it must be confessed that Aguinaldo timed his outbreak at a critical moment in the deliberations of the Senate."

The Daily Telegraph says that events have followed their natural and inevitable sequence in the Philippines. War has begun between the Americans and Filipinos. This is precisely what every one in this country has anticipated during the last few months.

The action may be but a mere flash in the pan, the last despairing protest against American occupation, preliminary to the laying down of their arms by the natives. It is more probable, however, that the Americans will find that they have a formidable task ahead of them. There is no doubt of the result, but the task of subjection promises to be lengthy and difficult.

The paper adds: "There is not only the Filipino army to be reckoned with, but the hardships of a tropical climate and the terrible scourge of smallpox. Nevertheless, we may be sure that all these obstacles will be boldly faced and surmounted by the Americans, now that the Filipinos have recklessly challenged a trial of strength."

The Times says that the details from Manila are too meagre to enable it to judge with confidence the gravity of what has occurred there, but what have been received seem to point to an organized effort on the part of the Filipinos to drive out the Americans and vindicate their own independence by force of arms. It adds: "So far as intelligence available enables us to judge the incident is important rather as a symptom of the temper of the Filipinos toward their liberators than as a serious attempt to challenge American supremacy in the islands. It has been plain for some time that Aguinaldo, with his Congress at Malolos and the rest of his constitutional paraphernalia, meant mischief. The doubt was as to how far he would dare to go, and whether his half-savage and wholly savage countrymen would be foolish enough to follow him if he ventured on an armed struggle with the United States."

The events of Saturday and yesterday seem to show that at least a portion of the natives are ignorant enough and mad enough not to flinch from such a contest. The name of Aguinaldo is not mentioned in any of the telegrams, but in view of the attitude he has taken, of the ridiculous bombast talked in his behalf, and of the impudent and silly claim to jurisdiction

in Demand All Over the World. Hale Bros., 15 Stone St., next Post-Office Exchange.

over all the Philippines made by Agoncillo, his emissary at Washington, on Saturday, the presumption is strong that he is responsible for the bloodshed at Manila.

"The really important point is whether the attack on the Americans is the beginning of an organized attempt to fling off American rule. Such an attempt can have but one issue if the Americans resolve to put it down. The work may be tedious and the sacrifices it entails heavy, but sooner or later it will be accomplished, and the Filipinos, greatly to their own benefit, will be brought for the first time under an Administration at once strong, sympathetic and inflexibly just."

Discussing the probable effect of the incident on the ratification of the treaty, the Times says: "We imagine that in spite of difficulties, and a little, perhaps, because of the difficulties that beset the task the men of Anglo-Saxon blood across the Atlantic will take up the 'white man's burden' in the Philippines, as they have taken it up in Cuba, and that the incidents of the last couple of days will strengthen their determination to do so without delay."

The paper refers to the work done in Cuba by Mr. C. W. Gould, as described in a special story in the Times to-day, and says: "If our cousins across the Atlantic can turn out a sufficient number of administrators of this stamp they will find the business of ruling their 'new caught, sullen peoples' onerous, no doubt, and sometimes repugnant, but a task, too, which brings its own reward. They will do in the Philippines, more slowly perhaps, and with greater effort, what they seem to be doing now in Cuba."

"They will help on the cause of civilization and hold high the name and credit of their race among mankind."

ESTIMATE OF OUR LOSSES.

London Despatch Says Twenty Were Killed and 150 Wounded.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A despatch to a news agency here states that the American loss in the fighting around Manila was about twenty killed and 120 wounded.

MADRID'S VERSION OF THE FIGHT.

Official Despatch to Spain Says the Losses on Both Sides Were Heavy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A despatch from Madrid to the Central News says that an official despatch from Manila states that the city was attacked by the Filipinos at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. In their first rush they almost carried the outer line of the Americans, who, though somewhat taken by surprise, opposed a vigorous defense. The artillery and the warships joined in the fighting and shelled the attackers. Many of the suburbs of the city were set on fire. The losses on both sides were great. The fighting was going on when the despatch was sent.

The Spanish troops were confined to their barracks and took no part in the struggle. A Spanish Sergeant was wounded by a stray bullet.

Another despatch, evidently sent previous to the foregoing, says that the Filipinos captured almost the whole of the exterior American line. The fire from the monitors, the despatch adds, set fire to and destroyed Calocan, Pao and several other towns.

SPAIN'S SYMPATHY WITH AGUINALDO.

Some Fear Expressed for the Spanish Prisoners in His Hands.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says it is difficult to imagine the intense interest which has been caused in Madrid by the news of the attack on the Americans at Manila. Popular sympathy leans toward Aguinaldo, but far-sighted people apprehend serious consequences, even for the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

The general impression is that Aguinaldo determined to elude a march on the Americans before the arrival of reinforcements for the latter.

There is the keenest curiosity concerning the decision of the American Senate and Government in view of the unexpected turn of events.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Despatches from Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis and Col. Thompson—Otis Reports the Filipinos Driven Back Along the Line—Dewey Shelled the Enemy with Great Effect—Our Casualties About 125, Few Fatal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It was not until 8 o'clock this morning that the Government received official confirmation of THE SUN'S exclusive news from Manila contained in its mail edition of to-day, about the battle at Manila between the United States forces and Aguinaldo's army. This message came from Admiral Dewey to the Secretary of the Navy, and after the news it contained had been read and considered by the President and some of the members of the Cabinet it was given to the press. It was as follows:

"To Secretary of the Navy."

"Insurgents inaugurated general engagement yesterday night. This has continued to-day. The American army and navy generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to navy."